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MASSED AT MACON.

THE WORK AND WEALTH OF GEORGIA

The State Fair Fairly Commenced Upon a Successful Basis—The Magnificence of the Ladies' Exhibits—A Great Attendance—A Little Shooting.

MACON, October 28.—The weather cleared up here this morning about 8 o'clock, and the sun is now pouring his sunny rays into the very souls of the Maconites, to add if possible another drop to their already overflowing cup of joy, and as I stand upon one corner of the National hotel, solitary and alone, there comes to my ear a familiar sound. What is it? Where have I heard this delicious music? Stop!' Oh, yes! those are the melodious sounds from the Thirteeth infantry band, just arrived from Atlanta to play for the fair. I am an Atlanta man, and I would not say anything to hurt Macon or any of her citizens, but I must say that if the people do not come in any faster than they have for the past day or two, Atlanta will have to contribute from her "fizzle" (as a "weekly" paper in Macon terms our fair), to make this fair a success. There is no show here at present. I can't say what will come later. I hope they will do as well as the Atlanta "fizzle" did. Wednesday is expected to be the most interesting day of the week. I think it very fortunate that the unveiling of the confederate monument occurs during fair week, because when everything else fails that will surely draw a crowd till every man, woman and child that can possibly spare the means come. Tell them to remember that the marble that stands above our dead heroes is the sweet reminder of their glorious deeds. Send down a large crowd from the gate city and show our wayward brothers that we mean nothing but friendship for Macon and all her people.

MACON, October 28, 8:30 p.m.—The clouds cleared away this morning. The day was clear and sunshiny. The city is thronged with visitors. Every incoming train brought new arrivals. Exhibits continued to come in all the forenoon. Not much has been done except to put things in order, the rain yesterday having prevented exhibitors getting their wares on the ground. The live stock department is well represented. A grand cavalcade of cattle, horses and mules, made a circle of the mile track at 10 o'clock. Entries in the sheep and swine departments were full of many fine specimens. A large number of coops of poultry containing all the leading varieties attracted considerable attention.

At 12 o'clock there was a prize speaking for lads, the first and second prizes being offered. Master James H Blount won the first prize—a five dollar gold piece. Robert Hodges won the second prize—one silver dollar.

Entries for the floral, agricultural and machinery halls closed at 12 o'clock. Displays in each of these departments are very fine. Floral hall especially presented an attractive appearance and was crowded with visitors throughout the day. The array of ladies' handiwork was an especial feature. There being exquisite specimens of needle work, wax work floral decorations. The art department drew considerable attention, furnishing all styles and designs, from a card photograph to the largest oil painting. Nearly every department of business was represented in floral hall, the Macon merchants turning out in number to make the state fair a grand success. The agricultural hall was well filled with products of the farm and garden variety, and a fine condition of exhibits was especially commended. Bibb county has the largest exhibit. Talbot claims second.

The announcement at 1 o'clock of the races drew the greater part of the throng to the race track, and it is estimated that there were about five thousand people on the ground. The first race was running, mile heats, best two in three—purse $175, $100 to the first horse, $50 to the second and $25 to the third. The entries were, Wilson & Co., Nashville, Tenn., b. g. Empire, 1, 1; M. H. Boyer, Sandersville, s. m. Lady Gay, 2, 3, Eugene Beebe, Montgomery, Ala., b. g. Dick Deadeye, 3, 2; T. A. Hamilton, Thompson, Ga., f. g. m. Miss Clifford, distanced. Time, 1:52½ and 1:53.

Trotting race, three minute class, purse $175, mile heats, best three in five. Entries—A. B. Cook, Macon, b. s. Albemonte, 2, 1, 1; Albert Lakeland, Louisville, Ky., ch. m. Katie B., 3, 1, 2, 2, 2. T. G. Elam, Murfreesboro, Tenn., g. g. Henry Buford, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3. J. G. Greer, Forsyth, s. m. Fanny Lightfoot, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4. Eugene Beebe, Montgomery, Ala., b. h. Jack the Barber, 4, distanced. Time 2:44¼, 2:48 2:46, 2:47, 2:45.

The third race, trotting, one hundred dollar purse, mile dash, for two-years-olds, first horse sixty dollars, second, twenty-five. The following were the entries: A. B. Cook, Macon, b. s. George Wilks, 1; P. W. Pryor, Columbus, b. f. no name, 2; R. W. Hunt, Eatonton, b. s. John E. Wood, 3. No pools were sold on trots. The Empire was the favorite, two to one, in running.

After the races there was a grand long-distance race against time by a Mexican named Gonzales. He to ride twenty miles, making thirty two changes and using sixteen horses in fifty minutes. He accomplished the feat in 49:24. He made first five miles in 12:09, ten in 24:08, fifteen in 37:03. The exercises for the day concluded with a rather tame buffalo chase and balloon ascension. The balloon went up, but owing to an insufficiency of gas, no one occupied the basket.

The day was a success. All present were well pleased, and the officers feel considerably elated. The programme for to-morrow will surpass anthing ever seen in this section. The Confederate monument will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies and a grand military parade. A crowd of thirty thousand people will probably be in attendance.

A little excitement was created on Cotton avenue this morning. Mr. L. K. Lundie, son of Judge William Lundie, was trying to trade a horse to a negro. The colored gent became a little too familiar by addressing Mr. L. by his first name. This Mr. Lundie requested him not to repeat which the negro did. The result: Mr. Lundie let fly his fist on the darkey's head, the darkey then drew his knife and cut Mr. L. on the arm. Mr. Lundie, to keep up the entertainment, made the darkey dance to the tune of three pistol shots without effect. The parties were arrested and gave bond to appear before the mayor's court to-morrow.

THE NUPTIAL BOND.

At Milner, at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Methodist church, Mr. James D. Rivers led to the altar Miss M. M. Rudesill, formerly of Augusta. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. White, of Barnesville, in a very impressive manner. The happy couple left for Macon on the evening train accompanied by their attendants.

The Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The forthcoming report of the superintendent of the railway mail service will show that, during the last fiscal year 30 lines of railway post-offices have been operated over 17,340 miles of railway, performing about fifty thousand miles daily service and nearly eighteen million miles of service annually. The aggregate number of miles of railroad mail service of all kinds, including transportation not only of postal cars but of closed pouches, was over ninety-three million miles during the year. The number of letters handled and distributed by employes of the railway mail service on postal cars during the twelve months was about 1[illegible],000,000, besides which there were nearly 980,000,000 newspapers, showing an increase of about four hundred million pieces, or nearly 20 per cent, in the amount of work as compared with the preceding year.

In the Wrong Place.

In the account of the difficulty between Bell and Gober in our Sunday issue our reporter stated that the difficulty occurred in the bar room of Mayson & Weaver, corner of Marietta and Foundry streets. He was mistaken about the place; it was at the barroom of W. W. Thurman. We make the correction at the request of Messrs. Mayson & Weaver.

A Railroad Case.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 28.—In the case by which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company seek to prevent the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky railroad company from extending their track from Wheeling to Benwood, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky road.

Repairs Completed.

BAY ST. LOUIS, October 28.—The repairs of the Bay St. Louis bridge have been completed, and there is no further detention to railway traffic.

BIG INGUN, ME!

HOW THORNBURG PARADED HIMSELF

The Indian Version of the Milk River Difficulty Shows Thornburg in the Light of Consequential Epaulettes, and Meeker as a Tyrannical Blusterer.

CHEYENNE, October 28.—General Adams, peace commissioner, arrived in White River camp from the Uncompangre agency during the night of the 24th, coming by the way of the hostile camp on Grand river, which he left on the 22d. He reports that on the 22d he met two Indian runners from the fight on the divide, between the White and the Grand, in which Lieutenant Wier and Scout Humme were killed. The Indian verson of the fight is that a party of ten Indians had been stationed in the mountains to watch the movements of the troops on the White and that on the 20th, about noon, a party of white men approached them; that watching the party from their places of concealment they allowed it to pass, believing it to be merely a hunting party from the soldiers' camp; that two of the pary of white men fell behind and pursued some deer at which one of them shot, and that thereupon one of the Indians stepped out to see if the shot had taken effect, whereupon one of the white men, probably Humme, shot and killed him; that several of the Indians having been discovered by the man who had shot one of them, he continued to fire upon them, whereupon, as a last resort, they raised the war whoop, when the rest of the party of Indians rushed down from the mountains and attacked the party of six white men in a ravine where the Indian was killed; that the party in the vicinity of the two men pursuing the deer killed both of them, and then went to the assistance of the others. Weir and Humme were both shot in the head, the first once and the latter three times, but they were not scalped. Weir's body was sent to the railroad Saturday, and Humme's was buried last Friday in the mountains where he fell, it having been pointed out by the Indians.

The Indians belonging to the White river agency say that Agent Meeker was a bad man; that he lied about them and, would not issue supplies to them unless they would work, and that, when they refused to work, he threatened to bind them with handcuffs and chains and hang them. They say that he told them that Thornburgh had chains with him, and that upon his arrival he would help to bind and hang them. This probably accounts for their binding Meeker's body, as, at the agency, where the body lay, when I saw it, a chain was found around his neck.

They say that they interviewed Thornburgh at Bear river and on Williams's Fork before the fight on Milk river, when he appeared haughty and would not afford them any explanation or satisfaction, saying that he was a big warrior, too, and would go to the agency with his whole command and not a few men only, as they asked him to do, and that he was their best friend when fighting them; that they were his best friends when fighting him, although they might kill him, and that, while so talking, he held a loaded carbine ready in his hands and seemed to want to fight; that thereupon they determined to resist his march through the canyon, and stationed themselves on Milk river at the mouth of the canyon to await his arrival and show their determination.

Colonel Thornburgh persisted in pursuing his march toward the agency, and the fight ensued September 29 on Milk river, Colonel Thorngh being one of the first to fall, the Indians losing twenty men in the first day's fight, and thirty-four in all during the irregular fight of six days with Thornburgh's command, two of the thirty-four being killed in the skirmish with Merritt's men Sunday morning, October 5 upon the arrival of the relief column. On the day of the fight a runner arrived from the scene of action at the Indian camp on White river, about five miles above the agency, and reported that ten Utes had been killed. The villages being thrown into consternation by the report of the death of so many of their people whose names and deeds were recounted, hasty preparations were made for the removal of the families to a place of safety, as it was supposed that the Indians at the front were defeated, and would retreat. Shortly after another messenger arrived saying that the onward march of the troops was arrested, but bringing the news that five more of their comrades had fallen in the fight. Then aimless consternation became cool determination, and, war being inaugurated, the war whoop was raised, and words of peace were supplanted by words of revenge, and the cry of "Onward to the agency."

A war party at once, under the spirit of excitement and revenge, proceeded to the agency, meeting and killing on the way Eskridge, who bore dispatches from Meeker to Thornburg, and arriving at the agency at about 4 p.m. September 29, the day of the fight. Upon their arrival at the agency, Mr. N. C. Meeker, the agent, who was passing from his quarters to the store-house, was killed, being the first to fall. The agency employes took refuge in the agency buildings, and opened fire, killing one Indian, whereupon the buildings were fired, and the employes, in escaping from the burning pile, were killed, with the exception of Frank Dresser, who, after killing an Indian, escaped. The women and children—Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price, with her two children—were taken into custody by three different warriors—Savench, Johnson and another Indian whose name I have not learned. The Indians then fled to the Grand river, taking with them their horses, cattle and goods, and also their prisoners, whom they have treated with consideration and have in no wise harmed.

General Adams, upon reaching the hostile camp, ascertained full particulars, the Indians throughout corroborating each other's statements, and by their conduct seeming well disposed and willing to deliver up any of their number who, upon a fair investigation, may appear to be guilty of wrong doing, due regard being had for all surrounding circumstances. At the request of General Adams the women and children were delivered up and sent to Ouray, who lives in comfort, and will provide for them in a hospitable manner.

STATEMENT OF THE WHITE PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from the agent of the associated press at Los Pinos, Colorado:

LOS PINOS, October 24, via Del Norte, Col., October 28.—We have just arrived from the Indian camp on Platteau creek. The women and children are safe at Chief Ouray's house. We left on the morning of the 22d. The Indians secured unwilling to have us leave until they had learned what success General Adams would have in stopping the further advance of General Merritt's command. Mr. Meeker's papers were burned, and what money Mrs. Meeker had was taken from her by Douglass. His intentions were to kill the women and children, as the windows of the room in which they first took refuge were riddled with bullets the instant they left for a more secure place in the milk room. Mrs. Meeker thinks Susan, the squaw wife of Chief Johnson, a sister of Ouray, did more than all the others to save their lives. She was as kind to them as a mother, and their parting was very touching. Jack's band fought the troops until Douglas's men killed the agent and employees. Agent Meeker was killed by Antelope and Waupettes. Mrs. Meeker was shot at while running from the house to hide in the sage brush; the ball making a slight flesh wound in her thigh. The arrangements for a fight with Merritt's command were most complete. Two hundred Arrapahoes had joined Jack with many others from neighboring tribes. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Chief Ouray's order to cease fighting the name of Merritt and his command would have passed into history by the side of Custer with the same epitaph, "Annihilated by Indians." The outbreak may be attributed to four things, viz: Repeated change and lessening of the amount of rations issued to the Indians, there being no head chief, the same as Ouray is here; a Ute Indian for an interpreter unfriendly to Meeker, and plenty of bad whisky which was furnished by the rancheman.

DIRECT INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The following telegram has been received to-night: Alamosa, Col., October 24.—To commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.: Have just arrived with captives en route for Denver. All papers are burned; money and personal property were stolen by Indians. General Adams performed a wonderful feat in getting the captives when he did. (Signed) Ralph Meeker.

SPOTTED TAIL RESTIVE.

SIOUX CITY, October 28.—A report has been received that a serious outbreak has occurred among the Spotted Tail Indians in southwestern Dakota, and the troops are 87 miles away.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Opening of the German Reichstadt—Early Dissolution of the British Parliament Predicted.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 28.—Emperor William opened the Prussian diet to-day and read his speech in person. The lower house postponed the election of president until Thursday. The upper house re-elected its former officers. The speech from the throne declared that the improvement in estimates expected to result from reforms in the system of the imperial taxtation cannot, in view of the present financial situation, effect to an appreciable extent the estimates for next year. The principal measures announced comprise the loan for covering deficits, the bill for applying the surplus of imperial taxes to the reduction of the income tax, the bill for taxing retail trade in brandy, the bill for the purchase of railways by the state and for the construction of new branches, and a bill for modifying superior departments of the administration and for the extension of administrative jurisdiction. No allusion was made of the foreign or political situation. The emperor to-day gave a dinner in honor of the Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 28.—A dispatch to the Standard from Kushi announces the arrival there of the convoy from Shutargardan. The officer in command states that there has been hard fighting at the latter place for several days, and that many of the enemy had been killed. Snow is already beginning to fall in the hill districts.

One hundred Kohiston chiefs have visited General Roberts and promised friendship. The Ghilzais have again been repulsed by the British forces in Shutargardan.

The Daily News thinks parliament will be dissolved before the end of the present year, for the reason that the results of the new registrations are very favorable to the liberals. As these registrations do not go into effect until the beginning of next year, immediate dissolution would deprive the liberals of the benefit thereof. The News also mentions other facts, which it regards as significant of the government's intention to dissolve parliament at an early day.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, colonial secretary, in a speech referring to the agitation in Ireland, said: It is clear that a most dangerous agitation is going on in Ireland, which assumes the appearance of an agrarian agitation of the worst type.

The editor of the Sportsman has mailed Hanlan a formal demand for the challenge cup.

The liabilities of Tomlinson & Co., of Liverpool, is estimated at 60 to 100,000 pounds, principally the bankers.

Additional hands have been taken on at several of the leading iron works in Leeds district, orders having been received which will provide occupation for them during the whole winter. The coal branches of trade are also improving.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 28.—In consequence of the satisfactory results of the harvest the Spanish government has decided not to reduce the duties on the importation of cereals.

The official statistics of the recent inundations in Murcia show four-fifths of the available land ruined and three thousand persons missing.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 28.—One hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants of Injun Point, in eastern Siberia, have perished by the famine.

BERLIN, October 28.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that a division of troops numbering forty thousand men has been ordered from Caucasus to central Asia, and that several officers of the general staff at St. Petersburg have also been ordered to central Asia.

LONDON, October 28.—A dispatch from Ichikislar, dated October 27, to the Daily News, says that the Tekke Turkomans attacked the village of Avasi, near Krasnovadski, on the 22d instant, killing sixty-two men, but fled at the sight of the military.

EGYPT.

LONDON, October 28.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News reports that Cleopatra's needle, while being removed for shipment to the United States, was seized by the creditors of the Egyptian government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 28.—The Journal Des Debat condemns Lord Salisbury's optimism touching the Austro-German alliance, and says: The result will be European complications, which will leave Austria without allies confronting all the Christian nations of eastern Europe, whose legitimate ambitions she seeks to stifle for her own advantage.

The Le Soliel reports an interview of one of its correspondents with Italian statesmen of various shades of opinion, all of whom advocate an understanding between the Latin and Sclavonic races as a counterpart to the Austro-German alliance.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28.—The report of the conflict between the Albanians and Montenegrins on the 23d inst., between Orschavritza and Velika, is unfounded. The porte has assured the government of Montenegro that every facility for the occupation of the additional territory assigned them will be afforded. Consequently Montenegro has deferred action until the porte is ready to co-operate.

THE FERRY BILL.

LONDON, October 28.—A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says: The Vatican is seeking an understanding with the French government by which operations of clause seven of M. Jules Ferry's educational bill will be limited to the Jesuits, leaving the position of other religious corporations in France unaltered.

PARIS, October 28.—La France says the report is confirmed that an agreement has been reached regarding article 7 of M. Ferry's educational bill. It is certain that a discussion of the bill by the senate will be delayed as much as possible in the hope of an understanding being arrived at between the cabinet and the senate.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, October 28.—The legislative assembly met this afternoon. Hon M. Jolly moved a resolution that in withholding supplies until the lieutenant-governor should choose new constitutional advisers, the council had encroached upon the rights and prerogatives of the electoral branch of the legislature and usurped rights not its own, and that this house confirms its votes of supplies and undertakes to indemnify the government for expenses it might incur to the amount voted. Mr. Lynch moved that while this house insists on its constitutional privileges, yet in view of the critical condition of the country to prevent a dead lock, it is the duty of patriotic members to combine to form in lieu of the present government a strong and efficient administration composed of moderate men able to form a programme commanding the confidence of the people and of the working majority of their representatives. So far no action has been taken on either resolution. The legislative council also met this afternoon, but after a short debate on the proposal to read the supplies bill, adjourned without dividing on the question.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 28.—The ex queen of Two Sicilies is dangerously ill. Count and Countess DeChambord have gone to visit her.

The Austrian budget for 1880 shows a deficit of 12,700 florins, to cover which various items of taxations are to be increased.

The Hungarian budget shows a deficit of eighteen million florins, which will be met by the sale of rents and railway bonds still undisposed of.

A FAIR DAY

AND A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL FAIR.

One of the Largest Crowds of the Week Thronged in the Park—A Holiday Look in the City—The Interest in the Races—An Hour Among the Exhibits.

Yesterday all was propitious for the fair, and it was a success in every sense. All the day trains came in crowded with visitors. The grounds were gay early in the morning, and in the afternoon the races attracted the largest crowd of the fair, except that of Friday last. There was on all sides a general expression of pleasure at the ecess of the fair, and particularly of e races. There were three races yesterday, every one of which was good and the two mile heats were specially interesting. The grand stands were well filled, while the space inside the track presented a brilliant display of ladies and gentlemen in the best vehicles in the city. Yesterday there was a continuance of the same good order which has been noticeable all during the fair. At noon all the banks and all the leading business houses closed doors, giving their employes an opportunity to enjoy the afternoon on the grounds. The city had on a holiday look that was truly pleasant. It is encouraging to notice this increasing interest among our own people in the fair association. The honor of Atlanta is involved in its success and it cannot possibly fail if the people will only take an interest in it. To-day there will be much of interest. It is understood that Ben Hill and Fred Rice, the favorite horses on the grounds, will be entered for the Markham house purse. This will make the most exciting race of the entire fair. The consolation purse for beaten horses will also attract much interest. Other races will be arranged. Though it is the last day of the fair, it will be excellent and a large crowd will be present. Yesterday, 10,060 people visited the grounds. To-day the crowds should be as large. We publish below a list of some of the premiums awarded. The judges were busily engaged on the others yesterday and a full list will appear in to-morrow's issue.

TRIAL OF COTTON GINS AND COTTON PRESSES AT THE FAIR.

On Monday last, at noon, the trial of cotton gins and cotton presses came off, and the highest premiums were awarded to Mr. E. Van Winkle, of Atlanta, both for the best cotton gins and the best cotton press at the exhibition. The gin was a perfect model of mechanical skill and beauty as was also the self-feeding attachment which attracted universal attention. The cotton press is widely known, having always taken the highest premium at many state fairs. It is still ahead. The gin is worthy of special notice because of the new and very important feature of the general make-up. On Tuesday last it was put on trial for the first time, and although brought in competition with some of the best constructed and best known gins, its superiority was demonstrated before a committee of intelligent judges, and it received the highest premium both for excellence of mechanical construction and speed. It cleans the seed and sample of lint in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. The successful cotton gin and cotton press were manufactured by the patentee, Mr. E. Van Winkle, at his foundry and machine works, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Foundry street, corner Western and Atlanta railroad. Here Mr. E. Van Winkle manufactures cotton presses, cotton gin cleaner and feeders, circular saw mills, sugar mills, iron fencing, and all kinds of shafting, mill gearing and light and heavy castings. It is one of the best manufacturing establishments in Atlanta. We are proud of it, and congratulate Mr. Van Winkle upon the success which he has attained.

MR. SINCLAIR'S LIBERAL GIFT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28, 1879. Col. W. B. Cox, President North Georgia Fair association. Dear Sir: As a committee of Mottville, New York, who has had on exhibition at this fair a collection of his popular and widely-known common-sense chairs, desires me to present several of them to the fair association for the use and they may deem best for the interest of the association, Mr. Sinclair has made a specialty of strong, durable, comfortable and attractive chairs, just such as business men and farmers need for practical use at home and in stores. His enterprise in sending his excellent goods to our exposition, and his liberality as a northern man to a southern institution, deserve our thanks. Making his gift a special premium to be called the "Sinclair premium," for such purpose as the association may designate, would be a suitable appreciation of his courtesy. I am very respectfully, J. W. AVERY.

for MR. F. A. SINCLAIR.

North Georgia Stock and Fair association, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28, 1879 Col. J. W. Avery. Dear Sir: Your favor received. Please accept the thanks of our association for the tender of a collection of common-sense chairs, manufactured by F. A. Sinclair, Mottville, New York. We shall take great pleasure in offering them as a special premium next year, to be known as the "Sinclair premium."

Returning to Mr. Sinclair, through you, our thanks for his interest in our enterprise, I beg to subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

W. B. COX, President.

The Live Stock.

The department of hogs, sheep and goats was one of the grandest expositions ever known in the south. This feature of the exhibits of the fair was presided over by Mr. Sam R. Hoyle, director in charge. The judges chosen for this department were Mr. Allen Atchison, Mr W. L. Witherspoon, of Atlanta, and Mr. L. Mongar, of Baltimore, Md. There were about one hundred and fifty pens of these exhibits. The efficiency of classes was very great, and the stock exhibited very fine. The general impression of those who visited this department was that a finer or more complete show of its character has never been seen in the south. The following are the awards that have been made in this department:

First premium, $15, for best Berkshire boar over one year old, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $10, for best Berkshire boar over one year old, awarded to Etowah stock farm, of Bartow county.

First premium, $10, for best Berkshire boar under one year of age, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $5, for best Berkshire boar under one year of age, awarded to Sam Salter, of Americus.

First premium, $10, for best Berkshire sow one year old, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $5, for best Berkshire sow one year old, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

First premium, $10 for best Berkshire gilt, awarded to Sam Salter, of Americus.

First premium, $15 for best Berkshire sow and six pigs, awarded to Etowah stock farm.

First premium, $15 for best Poland China boar over one year old, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $5 for best Poland China boar under one year old, awarded to W. B. Cox, of Atlanta.

Second premium $10 for best Essex boar under twelve months of age, awarded to Richard Peters, jr., of Calhoun.

Second premium $10 for the best Essex gilt, awarded to Richard Peters, of Calhoun.

First premium $15 for best Jersey red boar over one year old, awarded to Richard Peters, jr., of Gordon county.

First premium $10 for best Jersey Red under twelve months, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium $10 for best Jersey Red over one year of age, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

Second premium, $5, for best Jersey red gilt, awarded to George W. Kries, of Atlanta.

First premium, $15, for best Spanish merino ram, two years old and over, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium, $10, for best Spanish merino ram, under two years of age, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium, $15, for best pen of merino ewes, over two years of age, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

Second premium, $5, for best pen merino ewes, under two years of age, awarded to Richard Peters, Gordon county.

First premium $15 for best Cotswold ram two years old and over, awarded to Etowah stock farm.

Second premium $5 for best Cotswold ram two years old and over, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium $10 for best Cotswold ram under two years of age, awarded to G. W. Kries, of Atlanta.

First premium $15 for best pen of three ewes cross breed three years old and over, awarded to G. W. Kries, of Atlanta.

Second premium $5 for best pen of three ewes cross breed three years of age, awarded to Etowah stock farm.

First premium, $10, for best pen of three ewes, cross-bred, under two years of age, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

Second premium, $5, for best pen of three ewes, cross-bred, under two years of age, awarded to Etowah stock farm.

First premium, $15, for best Angora buck, two years old and over, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium, $10, for best Angora ewe, two years old and over, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium, $10, for best Angora buck, under two years old, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

First premium, $10, for best Angora ewe, under two years of age, awarded to Richard Peters, of Gordon county.

The Races Yesterday

were full of excitement and held the attention of the vast crowd until the close of the day.

The first race was that of two mile heats, for all ages, in which Mollie Hart, Verdigris and Aspasia were entered. The race was easily won by Aspasia, who hung in the rear in each heat until the final half mile when she closed the distance beautifully, and came in as an easy winner. She won in two straight heats; time, 4:01 and 3:50.

In the handicap for all ages Fred Rice and Little Venus were the only starters, Fred winning, as a matter of course, in two straight heats. Time, 1:56½ and 1:52½.

In the third race there was a tight contest. The betting varied a great deal and it was nip and tuck at times in the pools between Bill Bird, the favorite, and Beeswing and Brooklyn. Bates's entry also had backers. The race was a splendid dash of a mile. Bates's entry led all the way around the half mile, but began to let down after passing the stand. He was then fouled by Brooklyn and his leg broken, causing him to stop on the track. Brooklyn was rapidly caught up with by Bill Bird, who was only a neck behind at the finish. The judges declared the foul against Brooklyn and the race was given to Bill Bird. Much cussin' among the other fellows resulted.

THE RACES TO-DAY

are put up as follows and may be relied upon as worthy of the attention of lovers of the sport:

1. Citizens' purse, with maiden allowances, one mile for all ages. Entries—Little Venus, Omega, Ben Hill and Sy Klune.

2. Markham house purse, a free handicap for all ages, one and a half miles, $200 to first and $50 to second. Entries—Sam Eckers and Omega.

3. Consolation purse for beaten horses, mile heats. Entries—Mollie Hart, Omega and Little Venus.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Gates open at 8 a.m.

10 a.m.—Military contest of colored companies for premiums as follows: For best drilled colored volunteer military company, $50; second best drilled colored volunteer military company, $25; for best member of any company contesting for the two first prizes, $10.

11 a.m.—Declamation by boys.

First race—Citizen's purse with maiden allowances; 1 mile for all ages; $150 to first, and $50 to second horse.

Second Race—Markham house purse; a free handicap for all ages, one and a half miles, $200 to first and $50 to second. Weights to be announced at Markham house at 7 o'clock and acceptances to be made by 8 o'clock evening previous to the race.

Third race—Running—Consolation purse for beaten horses $300; $125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heat.

The Prize Fruit Display.

We noticed last evening that the blue ribbon, indicating the award of the first premium, had been attached to the splendid exhibit of canned fruits, jellies, preserves, wines, etc., made by Mrs. J. H. Logan of Griffin. Mrs. Logan is the wife of Colonel J. H. Logan, the old reliable express agent and postmaster. She is one of the model housewives of Georgia, and the writer can recall the scanty days of the war when his boyish palate used to rejoice in the dainties and preserves of Mrs. Logan's pantry. This remarkable display of more than fifty varieties of preserves, jellies and other sweetmeats were all put up by Mrs. Logan herself. They were rich in color, translucent and delicious to look at. Every specimen was perfect and the flavor and delicacy of the various fruits were wonderfully preserved in their preparation. The prize was deservedly won by this good lady and her friends will be proud of her success. She never fails to win when she tries, and in this instance she has achieved a genuine triumph.

Wouldn't Meet Them.

In the colored military contest at the fair the Governor's Volunteers, the well-drilled, equipped and disciplined company commanded by Captain Jackson McHenry, were entered for the prize. Several other companies were to have entered, but they backed out before the Volunteers, and broke up the contest. As they propose to go to the colored fair at LaGrange this week, Captain McHenry and his company will follow them, and the members say that they are going to bring back the prize. Captain McHenry, during his three months' command of them, has brought them to a high state of proficiency.

Fair Notes.

—The fair is in full blast to-day.

—Don't fail to see the races to-day.

—The halls at the fair are well filled.

—Our citizens should visit the fair to-day.

—Don't fail to go to see the races to-day.

—Get on the winning horse and you will be O. K.

—To-day there will be three running races, one mule race and a negro foot race.

—The fine weather will bring out the people to-day by the thousands.

—To-day is the last day of the grand exposition. Let every one attend.

—To-day will not only be the ending of the fair, but it will be its biggest day.

—The Markham house purse will be run for to-day. Who will win it?

—Ford's Juvenile Pinafore troupe will visit the grounds to-day.

—The street cars and railroads will carry out a crowd to-day to the park.

—The directors feel quite hopeful of a large attendance to-day.

—Three extra cars came in on the West Point road yesterday full.

—Everybody should visit the fair and take their families with them.

—The military drill is on the programme to-day.

—The competition for the baby premium takes place to-day.

—The rain was a death-stroke to the Rex parade last night.

—The finest racing of the season takes place to-day and a large crowd should be present.

—The military will all attend the fair to-day and contest for the prizes offered by the association.

—The judges of the department of poultry and bees were busy yesterday and will conclude their work to-day.

—The trains came in crowded last night and visitors will swarm on the fair grounds to-day.

—In the language of George Wilson, "Everybody out loose" and attend the fair to-day.

—The grand stands are free. Remember this and let there be a grand outpouring of the ladies.

—If half the people who were on the streets last night had gone to the fair, the enemies of our city would not be able to say a word against Atlanta.

—The programmes of the races distributed on the grounds yesterday were very convenient and nice and were appreciated by all who received them.

—All of the banks and many of the stores and business houses closed yesterday so as to allow their employes time to attend the fair.

—To-day premiums awarded by the fair association will be paid on the grounds. Lucky contestants should be on hand at 12 o'clock.

—The declamation by the many boy orators will take place to-day at 11 o'clock and will be a very interesting exercise. Thousands of our citizens should witness it.

—Some regret was expressed at the non-appearance of Rex last night, but everybody appreciated the fact that the inclemency of the weather last week prevented proper arrangements being made.

—John Ryan sent the fair association yesterday a check for fifty dollars as a donation. D. H. Dougherty done the same. What other merchant will come forward and make a contribution to help our fair association.

WINE AND WOMEN.

AND HOW THEY DISAGREE IN OHIO.

The Strong-Minded Females of Fredericktown Show Themselves to be as Fearless of the Law as the Gentlemen of Texas—A Virginian Roasted.

FREDERICKTOWN, O., October 28.—For days past rumors have been in circulation that certain ladies were prepared to tear down all the drinking saloons in this place. This morning early the Baptist church bell tolled, and there assembled about fifteen women, all armed with hatchets. An organization was soon effected, and they proceeded directly to Kelly's saloon. Ed. Randall, the bar-tender, who had heard of their coming in advance, locked the saloon and retired a short distance. Without waiting a moment after their arrival the mob battered in the window, the door soon yielded and in poured the women, and in an instant the heads of whisky, wine and gin-barrels were knocked in and the contents poured upon the floor. Decanters and bottles were emptied and broken, and in less than ten minutes the whole establishment was completely gutted. The counters were chopped down, beer casks mashed, and a total wreck was made of everything. O'Conner's saloon, immediately across the street, was next visited. O'Conner had locked up and stood before his door. The women demanded that his whisky, etc., be brought out and destroyed, threatening to serve his windows and doors as they had Kelly's if he did not open the place. O'Conner offered to take his goods to the depot and ship them away if they would not molest them. This was agreed to, and two barrels were removed which O'Conner claimed was all that he had, but the women thought differently, and went and destroyed every bottle, decanter, cask and jug in the building. No damage was, however, done to the building, and but little to the furniture here. The drug stores of C. Hasack and Wicker & Vincent, and Wells's bakery, where beer is sold, were next visited, and the proprietors were warned that if their liquors were not out of town by Monday morning they would tear them out. There has been a tremendous feeling aroused. Both sides have friends. Kelly has sworn out warrants for the arrest of the women, which will be served on Monday. The end is not yet.

RICHMOND, VA., October 28.—Last night J. S. Nash, a farmer, living in Henrico county, was burned to death under circumstances which for ghastliness are not to be found in the annals of inquisition itself. If ever a man suffered the tortures of the damned he did. Nash came to Richmond yesterday and got on a spree. After having a lively time here he mounted his horse and rode back home. He put the animal away, and, taking a candle, went to the fodder house to get some feed. This house was a log cabin with a small door. Opening the door he went in, and while in there stumbled against a bale of hay, and it fell from its position, against the door, which opened on the inside, and completely closed and blocked it up. The unfortunate man, who was stupefied from drink, let the candle fall among the fodder, and in an instant the whole place was ablaze. He tried to roll the bale of hay from its position, but it was immovable. His cries brought his wife and children to the scene, but they were powerless to help him, as the door was securely wedged. The sides of the house being of logs, laid on one another, they could not effect an entrance through them. Through the chinks between the logs they could see the doomed man in his agonies. He saw them and called to them, "For God's sake, help me! What are you standing there for? Water! water!" His intense pain completely sobered him, and he seemed to realize his horrible situation. With wild eagerness he caught up bundles of the blazing material in his hands and threw them aside in his efforts to clear the way to the door. In his blazing tomb he fought with mad desperation to save his life. At first the small crowd saw his hair burning; then the clothes on his back began to slowly burn; then his face began to redden with the heat from this furnace, and the eyeballs were seen to burst open from the effects of the fierce heat. Then this blind mass of burning, living flesh, staggered about among the flames, and then fell among them. He exhibited signs of life until after his arms were burned off. The house was entirely destroyed, and this morning the headless trunk was all that remained of this unfortunate man.

DETROIT, October 28.—This morning William Copeland and George Rhinehardt, while engaged in cutting a ditch across the land of William Urtham, in the town of Burton, four miles from Flint, were ordered by Urtham, who protested against the ditch, to stop work. The men not complying, Rhinehardt was shot dead by Urtham. Copeland, to escape a like fate, took to his heels. Rhinehardt leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. Urtham was not arrested.

AYLMAR, ONT., October 28.—Dr. Charles Clark, homœpathist, administered a dose of ether this morning to Mrs. Newton Ellis, twenty-five years of age, to extricate a tooth. She became insensible and never recovered.

CINCINNATI, O., October 28.—The extensive shoe factory, grocery and supply store of C. S. Woodruff & Co., at Lockland station, O., was burned this morning. Loss, $30,000. Insured for $20,000. Fifty to seventy-five hands, mostly poor girls, are thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Francisco Antonio Sanabria, a Cuban planter, and Joas Benicia Bebeiagua, a Brazilian merchant, who have been on trial for the past few days in the court of general sessions here, charged with attempting to forge treasury notes of the empire of Brazil, were convicted to-day and sentenced to the state's prison each for 2½ years.

DETROIT, October 28.—The steamer Amazon, of the Northwest transportation company, with fifty passengers on board, was wrecked to-

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 29, 1879.

SENATOR BLAINE is stumping in western New York, where he is extensively advertised as "the argumentative squelcher of Ben Hill." The bills do not however furnish dates or other particulars of the alleged squelchings.

THE registration of voters in New York city was closed on Saturday night last, with 168,043 names on the books, or 15,021 less than the registry of 1876. The present registry indicates a vote in the city of 150,000, and the county ticket that can command 60,000 votes will probably leave the two other tickets out in the cold.

THE iron and coal interest of Great Britain are brightening and a good winter is expected in those trades. If this anticipation is realized, it will not be long before other branches of England's immense trade will improve, and the old country will soon get out of the slough of despond. Her immense resources, and the immense improvement in business in this country are helping her out much quicker than was at first thought possible.

AND now Spotted Tail has got his back up. He is a Sioux. All the Indians of the great plains are becoming uneasy, and there is no certainty of peace from Sitting Bull's camp in the frigid British possessions to Victoria's trails, in the heat of New Mexico. All along the line there is an uneasy, if not a warlike, spirit. And yet Secretary Schurz has confidence in a peace policy and his Indian agents. For the sake of the settlers and miners on the frontier we hope he is right.

THE permanent fund" for the support of the Hood children now in the hands of the New Orleans committee amounts to $6,317. To this amount is to be added at least $5,000 from Georgia, and handsome sums from the Hood associations at work in Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and New York city. There is every reason to believe that the permanent fund will be at least twenty thousand dollars. It should be thrice that sum.

THE annual report of the chief signal officer is replete with interesting facts. We are told in it how the officers of the signal service are fitted for their duties at the school of instruction and practice at Fort Whipple, Va. During the year 170 stations of the first class have been maintained, and 25 of the second class. At the latter a single observation is taken daily at the time of sunset, by citizens employed for the purpose. An average percentage of accuracy in the forestating both of the state of the weather and of instrumental changes will, it is believed, yet be ninety, although during the past year the percentage was a little less than eighty-six. The usefulness of the service has been greatly extended alike among the farmers, in the railway service and along the coast.

Reviewing the Tax Books.

THE CONSTITUTION called attention last year to the fact that the return to the tax-collectors of mining properties in the state was absurdly below the real value of the properties, and asked if they could not be brought up to the proper figure. We note this year that there is an advance of $2,000 in the mining values, but the total is still several million dollars too low. The figures are really astonishing. Omitting the Dade county coal company, which returns $48,000, the entire value of mining property in the state of Georgia as shown by the tax books, is $43,000. There is no sort of question that the gold mines of Georgia alone, omitting all other mining property, are worth $5,000,000. It is well known that they could not be bought to-day for that amount in cash, and yet they are returned to the tax-collectors at one hundred times less than that amount. If the same sort of rule was observed in the return of other property the state would be bankrupted at once. It is claimed that gold mines cannot be taxed at their mineral value, but that they must be assessed at their agricultural value. In other words, that a ten acre mine yielding from exhaustless beds a hundred dollars of gold bullion per day, is returned at say $5 per acre, or $50 for the whole property, which could not be bought for $50,000, and which pays a big interest on that capital. It is held that the mines must not be taxed on their mineral value. This, it seems to us, is in direct violation of the law, which prescribes that all tax shall be ad valorem. We do not think that mines should be taxed on their putative value, because that is too indefinite, but when a mine is worth in the market $50,000 and is yielding gold every day, it is the height of injustice to tax it merely as so much farming land. The tax laws of Georgia are very searching and strict. The farmer's plow is taxed, the mechanic's tools and the lawyer's library. The household goods of the poor widow are taxed, and so is the stock of the struggling merchant. It is unjust and ruinous then that the gold mines of speculators or operators should be virtually exempted from taxation. It is our firm belief that a fair return of the gold mining properties at present would add $5,000,000 to our tax books. And the mining interest is growing rapidly. If the miners' precedent now set is established, the time will come in a few years when we shall have ten or fifteen millions of dollars worth of mines that virtually pay no tax to the state. The burden of tax should be uniformly borne, and we are glad to learn that Governor Colquitt is about to look into this matter of the mining interests returns.

The Westminster Yarn Mill—Some Interesting Figures.

In writing recently of the results of the experiment of the proprietors of the modest little yarn mill at Westminster, S. C., we were led into making some approximate comparisons of the amount of money that would be saved to the planters and to the south, if each neighborhood worked its cotton into yarns before sending it to market. In the very nature of things, the figures we used could be only approximately correct, but they were based upon the results of the Westminster yarn factory, which are undeniably correct. Thus, for instance, the yarns are spun from the seed cotton. This fact, which is a fact, annihilates the cost of cotton-gins, packing-screws, bagging and ties. Annihilates did we say? On the contrary, the cost—the expense of keeping the gins in order and of employing labor to run them, the cost of bagging and ties—is in a moment turned into ready cash which the farmer retains in his pocket. This is the first and immediate result of the new process. Let us, in this connection, present some more figures that are at least approximately correct. At the very lowest estimate, the services of one hundred thousand gins are required to aid in preparing a crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton for market. We will assume, therefore, that there are 100,000 gin-houses in the south, and that these gin houses are worth $750 each. Some are worth more and some less, but we will roughly estimate their worth at $750, which makes the value of the southern gin-houses $75,000,000. How often does this property have to be renewed? We can give no figures here, but it is sufficient to say that from the first of September, 1874, to the first of September, 1875, the newspapers of Georgia chronicled the burning of 146 gin-houses. The chronicle was kept by two papers, the Columbus Enquirer and the Savannah News, and the first made the number 146 and the latter 136—if we remember correctly. Add to this those that were never reported to the newspapers and we have 175 gin-houses burned in Georgia in one year. From February, 1872, to September, 1873, there were burned in Georgia, according to a tolerably careful list kept by one of the editors of the Savannah News, there were 157 gin-houses destroyed in Georgia by fire. This is a terrible record, but every succeeding year has added to the list, and scarcely a day passes that our exchanges do not chronicle the destruction of one or more gin-houses. It must be obvious, therefore, that to any estimate of the value of the 100,000 gin-houses in the south must be added the cost of renewing them more frequently than any other species of property. This may be called the risk, and amounts to a considerable per cent. of the $75,000,000, though how much we shall not undertake to say. Another fact to be taken into consideration is that this property is in use on an average only one month of the twelve—which is equivalent to paying a year's interest on a sum of money for the privilege of using it one month.

The thoughtful reader can make estimates fitted to his information. We have merely given the cue; but any estimate must show a terrible array of figures to offset the profits of the cotton crop, and the waste is worse than the drain. Just here the Westminster process steps in between the planter and his gin-houses and by abolishing the latter and rendering their renewal useless, puts seventy-five millions in the empty pockets of the south. But this is not all. At a low estimate it costs the planter $1.50 to prepare his bale of cotton for market after it is ginned—to dress it in an appropriate suit of bagging and bind it with ties. Let us say then that the bagging and ties of a crop of 5,000,000 bales costs the south $5,250,000 in cash or its equivalent. In the present condition of things it is a cost that is absolute and inevitable, and to annihilate it is to add the sum it represents to the profits of the cotton crop. This, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, is what the Westminster mill does. The cotton is taken from the baskets as it comes from the field and converted into marketable yarns, far more valuable for all purposes of trade and commerce than the cotton that has been ginned, baled and compressed. At a rough estimate, one hundred per cent has been added to the price it will fetch the farmer; so that with all the cost of gin-houses out of the way, the vast cost of bagging and ties, the loss in sampling and stealage, the cost of weighing and storage, and the thousand and one commissions annihilated, the farmer has his cotton in the shape of yarns, and, leaving out of sight all the saving in the costs that are done away with, it is worth one hundred per cent more than the cotton that is prepared for market in the old way.

We must confess that we are inclined to be enthusiastic in regard to this new process. There can be no sort of mistake as to what it accomplishes, and we believe it is a solution of a problem that has long vexed the south. In our opinion it revolutionizes the prospects of this section and opens up to us a future of unexampled prosperity. Are we too sanguine? This depends upon whether the Westminster mill can accomplish these results with which it has been credited by those who have seen it. We have been told that some prominent manufacturers, after looking at the machinery of the mill, have doubted the accuracy of the reports that led them thither. But they were deceived by the very quality which gives the mill its value—name'y, its simplicity. Used to ponderous machinery, they could not conceive how such simplicity could produce such wonderful results, but they were convinced after witnessing the operations of the mill.

Howbeit, no one need make a mistake in this matter. The Westminster mill and others of the same kind are all easy of access. No one who has any thought of investing can go astray or be misled by anything that may be said by enthusiastic newspapers. The process is open to inspection. We look forward to the day when the bulk of the southern cotton crop will be turned into yarns on the plantations or in the farming neighborhoods—when every settlement of planters shall be transformed into a manufacturing town with its churches and its schools—when the south will be as rich and as powerful commercially and intellectually as the north and the east—when her thrift shall be as widespread and her industries as numerous as those of New England. Capital is always on the alert, and it will need no formal invitation to invest in these yarn mills if the facts are as represented. The most hopeful feature of the new process is that it is inexpensive enough to allow our own people to invest in the necessary machinery, and in every neighborhood the smallest farmers can, by co-operating with each other set one of these little factories in profitable motion. From every point of view the matter is well worthy the serious attention of the south.

The November Monthlies.

There is unmistakable improvement in the illustrations of the November Scribner. Mr. Cole, who has been endeavoring to convince everybody that two weak eyes, one ear, a hazy nose and a mouth enveloped in a ridiculous fog constitute a portrait as well as a work of art, redeems himself with a firm, strong, clear-cut portrait of Bayard Taylor, which serves as a frontispiece to the number and accompanies the first part of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman's essay upon Taylor's poetry. Let us hope that Mr. Cole and the fine-comb artists will treat us to no more of the comical results of their silly experiments. Art that does not at least simulate nature is no art at all, and neither Mr. Cole nor any other artist ever saw a person sit for his portrait in a cloud through which only his eyes and the end of his nose could be dimly seen. The feature of the magazine, so far as southern readers are concerned, is the opening of Mr. George W. Cable's new novel, "The Grandissimes." How far this story will justify the somewhat exuberant and effusive advance notices of the publishers it is impossible to say. There is nothing impressive or unusually piquant in the opening chapters, save here and there a suggestive flavor of romance. The current number of Scribner, however, will strike the average magazine readers as almost drearily practical, containing no less than four agricultural articles. Howbeit, these are timely enough and will no doubt commend themselves to all classes of readers. Mr. E. L. Corthell, the resident engineer at Port Eads, contributes an interesting paper on the Mississippi jetties, and Ernest Ingersoll writes curiously on "How Animals Get "Home." There is a picturesque illustrated article by Mr. W. H. Rideing on "The "French Quarter of New York;" "Extracts "from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond," edited by his son Mr. H. W. Raymond, and principally devoted to reminiscences of Webster and the campaign of 1848, including Webster's opinion of Clay; a paper on the habitat and game qualities of "The "Michigan Grayling," by the late Thaddeus Norris; the fourth installment of Mr. Henry James's "Confidence," in which the scene changes to America, and two clever pieces of romance—one a story of Americans in Europe by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Read entitled "A Sigh," and the other of the Schleswig-Holstein war, by Mr. H. H. Boyesen, entitled "Ilka on the Hill-top" and introducing a Swiss yodeling song, and several contributions in verse, ranging all the way from the tolerably good to the sadly indifferent.

The November Atlantic opens with a very ably-written and suggestive article on our military past and futnre—an article that is likely to give rise to considerable discussion. The conclusions of the writer are in favor of a national volunteer organization, instead of state militia, which is only another method of centralizing the government. This is followed by a very tame affair called "Sister Mary's Story." Jennie T. Young contributes a belated article on "Ceramic Art in America;" Mr. DeForest brings "Irene, the Missionary," to the protecting care of a husband, and a neatly-told story to a close; and there are book-reviews and book-notices world without end. Goldwin Smith writes of "The "Prospect of a Moral Interregnum," just as though we are not now recovering from one of these unhappy affairs; George E. Waring, jr., has something entertaining to say of "The Waldenses of To-Day;" and Richard Grant White fusses, and fusses, and frets himself unnecessarily over a lot of "Assorted Americanisms." The contributor's club is brief, but entertaining, and the entire number is readable. One noble feature of this issue, and one that ought to give it value as a curiosity as well as a comfort, is the absence of poetry, so-called. There is not a verse in it from beginning to end, and we make haste to say that our copy is not for sale. We propose to have it framed and hung up in THE CONSTITUTION library.

EDITOR WEAVER, of the New Haven Register, clings to principle and has his fun. He was a democrat last fall and he is a democrat now, and his buoyancy is such that he can afford to indulge every day in some very pleasant pleasantries. To the uninitiated it appears to be the easiest thing in the world to be a Connecticut democrat, but it isn't. The fun all grows in your neighbor's garden, and if you get a mess of it, you've got to climb over and grabble for it in the majestic presence of a bob-tail bull dog. And yet we have often longed recently to be a Connecticut democrat.

THE wear and tear of events will eventually get the better of the Hon. Gummery Blair. The doubt and confusion in New York have awed him into a silence that is as long as it is wide.

ON the ground that cheese is mitier than the pen or sword, Horatio Seymour refuses to leap into the political arena and challenge his brother-in-law. This is probably owing to the fact that Mr. Seymour is one of the few men who believe that defeat is synonymous with defunct.

MR. CYRUS FIELD has discovered that between his manifold benefactions to the noble cords of England and his elevated railway, he has quite as much as he can attend to.

ONE of the most remarkable facts connected with the present administration is that Mr. Schurz can play upon a piano and conduct an Indian war at the same time. It seems to us that such a talented man ought to give concerts through the country.

ORVIL GRANT, the unfortunate, is loafing around Washington looking very seedy, so the newspapers say. The poor fellow is evidently waiting for the culmination of the boom.

THE philosophers will never get to the bottom of all mental phenmoena. For instance, why should the fact that the Hon. Childs, of Philadelphia, is named G. William, instead of G. Wash., cause us to feel seven hundred miles farther south of him than we were before? We do not believe this thing will be explained.

MR. WILLIAM ALSOP SCROFFULET continues to ring his doggerel bell in the columns of the New York Tribune. He is now engaged on his fifty-somie-odd bibulous ballad. Some one ought to coax Scroffulet to quit. He has already established his reputation as a mixer of the thickest and rankest doggerel known to history. And what more does he want?

WE stated the other day on the authority of a Cincinnati newspaper that Mr. Stilson Hutchins claimed to have "S. J. T." marked on his person somewhere, and now the Burlington Hawkeye wants to know whether the mark is in his eye, his heart or at his finger's end, and wants us to throw light upon the subject. Having made light of a serious matter what more can the Hawkeye want? We will not be crowded to the wall by an inquisitorial republican editor; we refuse to divulge party secrets on compulsion, only to see them used as campaign material.

EVERY Englishman who comes to this country goes away loaded with the material for a book. It is suspected, in well-informed circles, that Cy. Fields and G. William Childs do the loading. These distinguished citizens should be looked after.

BLAINE has lost his voice and finds that he can't recover it as he did the Mulligan letters. If Blaine wants to avoid a sunstroke, he will let his voice go and attach his fortunes to the tail of the Grant ticket.

JOHN SHERMAN is not placing his men judiciously. Mr. Thomas Blodgett can never control the Camden county negroes in the world.

HE is now known as Colonel Done Piatt.

THE boisterousness of Colonel Susan B. Anthony is accounted for. She has fallen into the unmanly habit of shaving twice a week.

UNCLE OLIVER JOHNSON is telling a select circle of readers in the New York Tribune what he knows about slavery. Uncle Oliver needs bracing up. He is getting to be very discursive. For instance, why should he come out on the back porch to fling a soup-bone at old man Solon Robinson, who has so far forgot politics and agriculture as to send an occasional rural poem to THE CONSTITUTION?

IN GENERAL.

—The turf winnings of Lord Roseberry last week amounted to $150,000.

—The new constitution of Louisiana provides that the legislature, and not the people, shall choose presidential electors.

—Come back, come back, he cried in grief,
All joy has left his sneezer.
Return unto your Highland Chief,
Louiser, O Louiser.

—Bret Harte dislikes Crefield, and during his residence in Prussia has produced but one literary work—an essay on the superior qualities of the Dusseldorf servant girls.

—In a private letter on the subject of California politics, John Russell Young says that the chances seem to be that Gen. John F. Miller will succeed Mr. Booth in the United States senate.

—Taglioni, the famous danseuse, is still living, a gray-haired but charming lady, in London; and, having lost her fortune, she teaches dancing and deportment to the daughters of a few English ladies.

—The Rev. William McKay, after reading several notices from his pulpit in the Methodist church at Geneva, Ind., said there was another matter as to which he desired to inform his congregation. His wife had eloped with Mr. Hatton, a neighbor.

—Lady Hardy and her daughter, the former well known in literary circles in England, visited the public schools in New York Wednesday, and in a little address to the pupils, said: "Briton as I am, I have no hesitation in saying that your schools far surpass those of the old world."

—Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan sailed for America Saturday in the steamer Bothnia, and escape is no longer possible. We have had white Pinafore and black Pinafore, adult Pinafore and juvenile Pinafore, professional Pinafore and amateur Pinafore, and now we shall have Pinafore itself.

—Colonel John A. Cockrell, of the Baltimore Gazette, has been offered the editorship of the Washington Post, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Stilson Hutchins, who takes charge of his new paper, Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, on the 1st prox.

—The barrel of pecans sold at the Galveston cotton exchange, on Tuesday last, for the Hood children fund realized $19.52 The purchase was made by Mr. James Arbuckle, who designs shipping the pecans to Shreveport, where they will be sold at the rooms of the cotton brokers' association in the interest of the same fund.

—The winter garden which the king of the Belgians has had constructed in the park of Laeken is the largest structure of the kind in Europe. The immense cupola of iron and glass is 200 feet in diameter and 100 feet in height in the center. It is supported by 36 columns of white stones, each over 3 feet in diameter.

—G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is a modest man, but he does not hesitate to say that he has carried the United States around in his pocket fourteen years past. "There is nothing in the gift of the people, there was nothing in the gift of Gen. Grant as president, at home or abroad, that was not at my disposal if I had cared to ask for it."

—In Luttich, Germany, a new kind of sport has been invented. Thirty-seven cats were taken in a sack a fortnight ago to a place twenty-four miles distant from the town and turned loose at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The winner of the singular race that followed arrived home at 48 minutes after 6, and within twenty-four hours every cat had returned to its own hearthstone.

—It is said that an investigation of the New York elevated railroads revealed that the stock has been "watered" to the extent of six or seven million dollars. During the investigation some interesting statistics were given. The fifteen miles of track now in operation cost twelve millions of dollars, and when the construction is thoroughly completed it is thought that the expense will be fully a million dollars to each mile of track. A car costs $3,400; an engine over $5,000.

—The population of Tiflis is quite kaleidoscopic in the variety of its elements. Out of 104,024 inhabitants, 37,308 are Armenians, 20,360 Georgians, 10,574 Russians, 2,186 Tartars, 2,005 Germans, 1,692 Persians, 1,592 Poles, 1,145 Jews, 388 Greeks, 293 Ossetes, 263 French, 227 Aissors, 163 Italians, 123 Turks, 123 Mingrelians, 81 English, Scotch and Irish, 52 Lesghians, 37 Checs, 32 Gourians, 28 Swedes, 15 Lithuanians, 10 Latiches (?), 10 Roumanians, 9 Slovens, and 8 Mordoins and Chouvaches. The sexes are as unequatly distributed; there are only 37,877 women to 66,147 men.

—Gambetta's motive in veering about in favor of a general amnesty is ascribed by his enemies to jealousy of Clemenceau, whose popularity is increasing in Paris and the main republican centers of population. As president of the chamber he will not be obliged to vote on the question, and when he goes to Belleville to meet his constituents he can offer the explanation that his newspaper supported amnesty and was sufficiently radical to suit the most radical voting district in France. It is said that Clemenceau intends to start a newspaper of his own as the organ of the republican majority in the chamber of deputies.

—Artesian wells are becoming very numerous throughout California, fresh ones being dug daily as well for irrigating purposes in the farming lands as for general water supplies in San Francisco and other cities. They cost from $250 upward, and some furnish 250,000 gallons of the purest water daily. In the San Joaquin valley they are very numerous, eleven being in full flow within a tract of three miles by a mile and a half in extent, and yet their proximity to each other and the digging of new wells does not diminish their flow at all, a thing that is not the case everywhere. The novel experiment has been tried of forming an artificial lake with this water and breeding fish in it, and it has been found that the fish thrive as well in the water drawn from subterranean sources as in any other.

—How a New Hampshire boy became a Russian admiral makes an entertaining romance. The son of the Rev. Simons Finley Williams, a celebrated Massachusetts clergyman, called to Meredith in 1790, ran away from Virginia employer because the latter thrashed him for spending his evenings with the girls. He took also $300 belonging to his chastiser, who pursued him to Portland, reaching there two days after the youngster had shipped on a Russian bark. The vessel was attacked by pirates, but the boy of 17, with the assistance of two sailors, mounted an old swivel, filled it with iron scraps and sank two boat loads of buccaneers, thus saving his ship. For this the czar raised young Williams up in the royal navy, of which he became the head, his title being Count Zinchoroschoff. He subsequently visited this country, and paid the Laconia man his $300 and interest, all in gold, saying he should return to Russia an honest man.

Senator Hill's Letter.

Baltimore Gazette.

If Ben Hill should go into winter quarters and forget to come out in the summer, it would be a good thing all around. Benjamin tells a great deal of truth when he puts his pen to paper, but the north is too ignorant and prejudiced now to listen to the truth.

Columbus Enquirer.

It is an admirable paper. It shivers Mr. Chittenden's sophisms. It enlightens the north and presents the subject in a new aspect in the south. It is rather singular to think that the south which, to some extent, fought to save slavery, should have lost all the benefits from the system, and the north, that opposed it, should retain all the gains. It is strange, but true.

Savannah News.

Mr. Hill's letter is not likely just at this time to accomplish any political good. It may even, as the New York Herald suggests, afford political capital for our enemies. The unpalatable truths which he utters may be held up by radical stump speakers as evidence of the unrepentant spirit of the southern people and as a justification of stalwartism. Nevertheless, it will be received by all fair minded men, even in the north, in a calm, dignified and powe ful refutation of stereotyped radical slanders and falsehoods, and a most triumphant and overwhelming vindication of the solid south.

Columbus Times.

The letter of our senator, written in reply to an open letter addressed to him by Representative Chittenden, of New York, and published in the Tribune of that city, will be read with pleasure and pride by every southern democrat, as well as by every Georgian. It is just such a letter as the times demand and just such one as every southern man will indorse. Mr. Hill expresses fully and clearly the feelings of our people in regard to the late war, its causes and results, and doubtless will show the New York satirist some facts about slavery and its origin, secession and its incipiency, and radicalism and its consequences that were not found palatable. The temper of the senator was admirable, and he wrote in his happiest and strongest vein.

Sherman Weakened by Ohio.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We never did, and do not now, agree with the general opinion that the result of the Ohio election would strengthen Mr. John Sherman's presidential chances.

Quite the contrary. We believe the very opposite of what seems to be the prevalent opinion. We think the result of Ohio has hurt Sherman and helped Grant.

The one great argument in favor of Sherman was that he was indispensable to carry Ohio. Had the result of the election been more close, had the plurality of Foster been, say 7,000 instead of 17,000, he could have still insisted that as Ohio man was absolutely necessary to carry Ohio—that Grant could not carry it.

But the victory was too great. The confidence of republicans about Ohio next year is absolute. The opinion is now fixed that any candidate of the republicans can rely on Ohio's electoral vote. This means that Sherman is not necessary—for Ohio. And this disposes of him.

Grant has the heart of the republican party. Nothing but fear of defeat can prevent his nomination. Nothing but the supreme desire for success, the sheer force of reason and apprehension, over will and inclination, can nominate anybody else but Grant. But the effect of Ohio's election has been to encourage the most hopeful views in the republican ranks. This means Grant.

We do not think that Sherman has the ghost of a chance. Grant will be nominated unless, as is quite possible, he should conclude that the chances of an election are too dubious. But even then the Grant-Conkling-Chandler-Cameron-Logan-carpetbag-whisky-ring-Blaine element will not nominate Sherman.

Immigrants Must be Solicited.

New Orleans Times.

Georgia has awakened to the fact that if she wishes to enjoy a rapid increase of wealth and prosperity, she must encourage immigration. The last general assembly passed an immigration act, but it is not as liberal in its provisions as it ought to be. However, the governor is determined to make the most of it, and has, therefore, appointed an agent in New York to represent the interests of Georgia in that city. An effort will be made to induce a fair share of the immigrants landing at Castle Garden to locate in Georgia. While the northwest is rapidly filling up, and the great valleys and plains of that region are being dotted with splendid farms and beautiful villages, the south, with her rich soil and genial climate, is passed by almost unnoticed. Texas alone, of all the southern states, is reaping any benefit from the thousands of immigrants who annually leave Europe in search of homes in this country. If the southern states want immigrants, they must seek them as Texas and the states of the west seek them. Immigrants will not go to a section of which they know nothing and about which no effort is made to enlighten them.

Oratory Cut Off.

New Orleans Times.

The judges of the superior courts of Georgia have inaugurated a reform which commends itself to the judges of every state in the union. Last summer they adopted a set of rules relative to the time which lawyers are to be allowed to argue their cases. Argument in cases below felony, and in cases appealed from the justices' courts, is limited to one hour, except by special leave of the court. In all other cases two hours to each side are allowed, unless the lawyers make oath that they cannot do justice to their clients in that time, in which case the court will decide if additional time is necessary. At the session of the legislature just closed the lawyers made a vigorous kick against these rules, and succeeded in getting a bill passed through both branches of the general assembly annulling them. The governor, however, declined to sign the bill, and the rules therefore remain in full force. Georgia lawyers, hereafter, will have to adopt a different style of oratory.

Bernard Mallon.

Austin, Texas, Statesman.

Bernard Mallon, who died a few days ago at Huntsville, in this state, had recently perfected the school system of Atlanta, Ga., a city he had served since 1872. He had organized the teachers' association of Georgia and perfected the schools, not only of Atlanta, but those of Savannah. He was kind and generous and gentle even as he was distinguished for firmness, truthfulness and decision of character. Not only by intellectual attainments, but by peculiar moral qualities, was he eminently well fitted for the successful creation and management of systems of schools. He had just completed the organization of the state normal institution at Huntsville when the sad intelligence of his death, as announced Wednesday, reached Governor Roberts. His excellency and the board of education, as shown in another place, confess in official resolutions the great loss sustained by the cause of popular education in the death of this distinguished teacher.

Tilden, Bayard and Hancock.

Chattanooga Times.

The grand tug of the New York campaign is being made on Clarkson Potter for lieutenant-governor. If Potter is elected then can fairly claim that he has not lost his grip. He favored Potter for the head of the ticket until the domineering tone of the Kelly faction made it impossible to drop Robinson. He controls, and will continue to control, the state executive committee. He can have, if he desires it, a solid delegation from New York in the next national democratic convention. If Potter is defeated then—Bayard or Hancock are the remaining possibilities. They only, of all the candidates mentioned, stand an even chance to carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut against Grant.

The Latest Style.

New Haven Register.

The sort of invitations now in use by the youngsters is as follows:

Jimmie Sly,
To home
Saturday afternoon, Oct. the 25.
Dad in New York, the old gal at the sewing society.
Back Parlor.
P. S.—It will be a do-as-you-please.

A Man of Fatness.

Douglassville Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a valuable visitor to our sanctum. We could better afford to be deprived of dinner and supper than to miss our daily feast of good things in this most excellent metropolitan journal. We become intellectually fat by feeding at its sumptuous board.

One Thing to His Credit.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The most far-seeing man in the country was Rutherford B. Hayes, when he declared against a second term for himself.

An Elaborate Compliment.

Chicago Times.

Losing Thurman, the democrats in the senate will be like a flock of sheep that has lost its bellwether.

A Legend of Harvest.

So long ago that history pays
No heed nor record of how long,
Back in the lovely dreamy days,
The days of story and of song,

Before the world had crowded grown,
While wrong on earth was hard to find,
And half the earth had never known
The forms and faces of mankind,

When just as now the years would keep
Their terms of snows and suns and showers,
It chanced that summer crept asleep,
One morning, in a field of flowers.

And while the warm weeks came and fled
In all their glow, the wealth of charm,
She slept, with beauteous golden head
Laid softly on her weary arm.

She did not hear the waving trees,
The warbling brook she did not hear,
Nor yet the velvet-coated bees
That boomed about her rosy ear.

In many a yellow breezy mass,
The rich wheat ripened far away,
And glittering on the fragrant grass,
Her silver sickle lily lay.

But then at last, one noontide hour,
A gorgeous moth, while hovering by,
Mistook her sweet mouth for a flower,
And Summer waked with startled cry.

She rose, in anxious wonder, now,
To gaze upon the heightened wheat,
And saw its plenteous tassels bow
Dead-ripe below the sultry heat.

Half crazed she wandered east and west
Amid the peaceful spacious clime,
Until at length, with panting breath,
She stood before old Father Time.

With tears of shame she told him all,
While pointing to the wheat unmown,
And said: "What new shall make it fall
Ere Autumn's bitter winds have blown?"

Then Father Time, with laughter gay,
Bowed all his frame; and crooked his knees,
And tossed his white beard like the spray
That crowns the crests of wintry seas.

"Oh, daughter, cheer your heart!" he cried;
"The wheat shall fall ere falls the night.
We two shall mow it, side by side,
And reap it in the stars' pale light!"

So Summer cleared her brow of gloom,
And forth with Father Time she went,
And, haggard Age by Youth in bloom,
Above the tawny wheat they bent.

Ere fall of night the harvest fell;
But since that season, fair and blithe,
As ancient annals love to tell,
Old Father Time has borne a scythe!

[Edgar Fawcett, in St. Nicholas for November.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

HYMENEAL.

ELLIOTT—WOMACK—Married, in this city, October 28th, by A. T. Spalding, D.D., Mr. W. E. Elliott, of W. and A. R. R., to Miss Anna Womack.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HALL—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. I. C. HALL, Mr. G. W. Hall, Dr. W. L. Sterling, Mr. Dempse Perkerson and Mr. W. C. Dodson are invited to attend the funeral of the former, from the First Methodist Church, this (Wednesday) evening at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANKING CO. OF GA.,
SAVANNAH, October 25, 1879.

On and after FIRST NOVEMBER, 1879, and until further notice, the sale of local return tickets on the Central and Southwestern Railroads will be discontinued.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Sup't C. R. R.
W. G. RAOUL,
Sup't S. W. R. R.
E. H. SMITH, G. P. A., C. and S. W. R. Roads.
622 oct28—dtil nov1

G. W. ADAIR

WILL SELL A BARGAIN FOR A NON-RESident in a ONE ACRE LOT. Fronts east on Collins street. The second lot south from Forest avenue and adjoins Colonel Reuben Arnold's. Fine garden spot, and will make a pleasant home. In fine neighborhood and near Ivy Street School Call at once. Titles indisputable.
TERMS CASH.
600 oct25—d3t

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Freight Agent,
ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1879.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE AT Memphis having been raised and regular schedules resumed on Memphis and Charleston and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads, freights will be received and forwarded without restrictions to Memphis and points east of Little Rock.
R. A. ANDERSON,
600 oct29—d3t Gen'l Frt. Agent.

OPIUM HABIT By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Georgia. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians.
Send for my book on The **CURE.** Habit and its Cure. Free.
525 oct1 dlm

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

The Request
—OF—
The Mothers', Sisters', Cousins' and Aunts'.

OH! GOOD OLD MAN AND LOVELY YOUTH
PAUSE HERE! AND LISTEN TO THE TRUTH,
YOU'RE WANTING CLOTHES! WHAT CAN YOU DO?
THE FAMOUS NEW YORK STORE'S THE PLACE, FOR YOU,
THEY MANUFACTURE THEIR CLOTHING GOOD AND NICE,
AND SELL THEM AT THE N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICE.

7 Whitehall St.

600 oct1 d3m 2d pg

Baby Carriages in Abundance.
Largest Stock Every Brought to the City.
Broom Factory in connection with our present business.
ENCOURAGE THIS ENTERPRISE.

STEWART & FAIN.
House-furnishing Goods, 69 Whitehall and 80 Broad street.
500 oct21—dtf 24 pg

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOVES,
Bought before the present heavy advance in goods
Call Soon if You Want Bargains.

STEWART & FAIN.
69 Whitehall and 80 Broad street.
500 oct21—dtf 24 page

MUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Ford's Juvenile Opera Company.
TO-NIGHT only time of Suppe's Charming Opera,
FATINITZA! FATINITZA!
FATINITZA! FATINITZA!

Thursday Afternoon,
GRAND MATINEE!
Commencing at 3 o'clock,
Pinafore! Pinafore!
Matinee Admission, 10 cents. Children, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 75 cents.

THURSDAY NIGHT—PINAFORE!
And Farewell Appearance of the
Little Opera Singers.
Seats can be secured at Phillips & Crew's.
600 oct2 —d2t

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, Oct. 31st, 1879.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY!
H. B. MAHN'S
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
—FROM THE—
Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York City.
Who will produce, in magnificent style, Von Suppe's Opera Comique,
FATINITZA!
THE ENTIRE NEW YORK CAST!
GRAND CHORUS!
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA!
New & Magnificent Scenic Illustrations
—AND—
Gorgeous Costumes!
Admission, $1.00.....Gallery, 50 cents
No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Sheet opens Wednesday, October 29th, at Phillips & Crew's. 600 oct26—d3t

HIGHEST AWARDS!
—TO—
Wheeler & Wilson.

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR,
October 28th,
For the Best Sewing Machine for Family Use, to
WHEELER & WILSON'S
New Number Eight.
For the Best Sewing Machine for Manufacturing, to
Wheeler & Wilson's
No. 6 CYLINDER MACHINE
For the Latest and Best Improvement in Sewing Machines and attachments, to
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Low Bed No. 6 Machine with Seam Trimmer Attached.
WHEELER & WILSON
Lead the World
—IN—
SEWING MACHINES.
Office, 71 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
600 oct28—d1m

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, will be sold at the Court-house door, in Fayetteville, Campbell county Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December next, in the legal hours of sale, the following property: Three acres, more or less, out of the northwest corner of fifty acres lying south of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, off of lot of land No. 66, in the 13th district of originally Henry, then Fayette, but now Campbell county. Sold as the property of W. L. Williams, deceased, late of Fayette county, for the benefit of the creditors and heirs of said deceased. Terms cash. October 2d, 1879.
M. L. REDWINE,
Administrator, etc.
600 oct29—wtd

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.
JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.
AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.
BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 62 sep5 d&w2m

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,
Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery,
Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.
CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.
Prices furnished on application.
12 **Marietta Street,

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.

No other Co. using this name has anything to do with the Co. of which I am President, or with the "Automatic" Sewing Machine, or "NO TENSION" Silent Sewing Machine

THE
New Automatic,
or "NO TENSION" Silent Sewing Machine

is entirely different from any other in the world, all other Machines being Tension, and Bobbin or Shuttle.

THE
Automatic
Is the only Machine that is Self-Regulating, Self-Threading, Self-Adjusting, Self-Oiling, Self-Winding, Self-Running, Self-Stopping, Self-Tension, Self-Bobbin, Self-Shuttle, Self-Light Running, Self-Everything that is necessary to make it the most Perfect Machine for Family and Manufacturing purposes ever invented.

THE
Automatic
Is the only Machine that will not get out of order, and if any part breaks, we will replace it free of charge.

THE
Automatic
Is the only Machine that will not require any change of tension, and will do perfect work on any thickness of goods

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7¾d; in New York at 11⅜c; Atlanta at 10½@10¾c.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, October 28, 9:47 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.94	53	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.97	57	68	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Cordcana	30.05	60	54	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.11	65	68	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.13	65	78	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.87	83	87	S.	Gent	.44	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.05	58	88	N.	Light	0	Smoky.
Montgomery	30.03	57	78	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	64	63	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.93	62	77	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

"100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 7 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 8 to 5, inclusive. Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive. High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA Ga., October 28 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.96	53	93	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.92	65	42	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.86	66	31	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4:06	29.82	66	31	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.92	56	70	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	29.94	53	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.907 | Maximum ther.....65
Mean daily ther.....57.7 | Minimum ther.....53
Mean daily humid.....54.3 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE) CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL.) ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

29c mar25,'79 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K MADDOX. 483 oct18—dtd

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEEEMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct19 td

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct19 tf

SAM W. SMALL will be a candidate for Council to represent the Second Ward. 488 oct21—dtd

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 507 oct22—dtd

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct23—dtd

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

The friends of L. C. JONES, Agent Western and Atlantic Railroad, announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 543 oct24—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. October 20, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON. 515 oct25—dtd

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highest awards—Wheeler & Wilson.
Funeral notice—Mr. I. C. Hall.
Notice—A. G. Jennings.
One acre lot for sale - G. W. Adair.
Notice to Shippers—R. A. Anderson.
Administrator's sale—M. L. Redwine.
Commonwealth Distribution Co.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 29, 1879

Ford's Juvenile Opera Company.

Mr. Wachtel, who stood at the door of the opera house last night and relieved the people of their tickets as they crowded in and filled all the available room, performed his duties with unusual dignity and deliberation. There was nothing grim about him, but he seemed to realize his responsibilities. He appeared to feel that, as the step-father of four dozen boys and girls, the eyes of the public were upon him, and he conducted himself accordingly. He glanced at the tickets as they were tendered as one who should sigh and say: "Ah, well! You are very small and very cheap to entitle a person to see such an entertainment as my babies give!"

It is not too much to say that this was the verdict of the audience as the curtain fell; for it must be conceded by even the most captious that the performance last night was one of the most remarkable ever given in Atlanta. Its effect is simply indescribable. In the hands of the little children the burlesque opera of Pinafore assumes an idyllic force and fervor that is not down in the books. It is still burlesque, but of a sort so infinitely fresh and dainty, so exquisitely piquant and embodies such lyric grace and sweetness as to enamor upon the audience in the nature of a revelation. How refreshing it was to the habitues of the theater to behold these children step out of their everyday life, seize this frayed opera in their pink fingers and lift it with their sweet young voices into the fair fields of romance. And how many of us, alas! were old enough to be borne upon the tide of mingled melody and memory to the fragrant summertime of youth when the birds sang, the flowers bloomed and the breezes came fresh and cool from the mysterious depths of the woods. Let us not think of the technique of music in connection with these little children, though, for that matter, they sing with far more precision than any of the opera companies that have burlesqued Pinafore the present season. Rather let us remember the delicious melody of their warblings, and the happy suggestions of their fresh young faces upon the stage. What singers that have left their childhood and youth behind them can fill the air with such clamorous sweetness as that which pulsated in the air of the opera house last night? Go to! The miseries and mysteries of life—the antics of the fool—the catch-penny wisdom of the clown—the invertebrate emotions of love that is born behind the wings and dies when the curtain falls—you may represent upon the stage, but the freshness of childhood, the sweet simplicity of youth, the fervor of innocence never! Go to!

It is needless to catalogue these little actors and actresses. It is unnecessary to say that Miss Lillie Parslow rendered the part of "Josephine" in a style and with a grace altogether incomparable; that Miss Lilly Bailey captured the audience as "Hebe;" that Master John Smith gave a new interpretation to "Captain Corcoran," and that all the other characters were most exquisitely rendered. It is sufficient to know that at the matinee to-morrow those who have never seen the children play Pinafore will have an opportunity—and it is an opportunity of which they should avail themselves. To-night the opera of Fatinitza will be given.

Of Interest to Methodists.

From a gentleman who has just returned from Washington City, we learn that the M. E. church in that place is in quite a prosperous condition. Rev. W. P. Harrison, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church of this city, is now in charge of the church in Washington. Lately he has had much cause for rejoicing. Not only has the membership and general attendance greatly increased, but he has the additional satisfaction of seeing the larger portion of the church debt paid. Ever since the church has been built there has been a debt of $18,000, with 8 years interest, the debt amounting to $30,000. Recently five gentlemen met and made a free donation of $27,000, leaving only $3,000 of the debt unsettled, and the church now has five years to pay this balance in. We congratulate the reverend doctor, and are gratified to learn at this day of five persons who were willing to contribute $5,400 each to help to extinguish a church debt.

The Killing of Ed. Brown.

Our reporter, in giving the account of the killing of Ed. Brown in our last issue, made an unnecessary fling at Mr. Jeffries, attorney for defendant, by stating that he had stuffed his client, etc. Mr. Jeffries did no more than any prudent lawyer would do under similar circumstances. He advised his client not to talk to any one about the case, and to this extent we think he had a perfect right to stuff his client.

Special Notice to those Attending the Fair.

As our employer, Mr. D. H. Dougherty, seems to have a fondness for printer's ink, we propose to advertise him a little at our expense. In this day of greed for gain it is a pleasure to work for (and talk, too) the advancement of the interests of one who has shown himself at all times kind to us and liberal in his dealings with all as has Mr. Dougherty. During the continuance of the fair we have been at our posts ready to wait on you, and we did not expect to have the privilege of seeing any of you who might be "lost on the fair grounds," but, although not one of his competitors in the dry goods trade, would agree to close their doors, he gave us half of the day in which to rest ourselves and see the big fair. Do you appreciate a man with liberality? That's the kind of a man our employer is. You could not get into the store yesterday afternoon to effect your purchases, but you will find us all as fresh as larks ready to wait on you this morning. Come to see us at 39 and 41 Peachtree street, and you can rely on meeting with fair and liberal dealing.

Respectfully,
John Holland, M. M. Turner, J. T. Byron, J. B. Broydon, E. B. Berry, John Houston, F. H. McCalla, G. A. Hornady, J. E. Nisbet, J. B. Carson, D. O. Stewart, G. A. Webster, W. M. Howell, Mike Broven, Ben Hightower, T. E. Kilby, A. P. Evans, F. W. Kilby, Ed Kilby, M. Glass, S. B. Brown, J. E. Murphy, G. O. Ellis, J. J. Payne, Willie Bellinger, A. J. Rainwater, B. Sharp, Walter Veal, W. A. Long, H. Silverman, A. K. Morgan, W. T. Spalding, C. M. Brown, E. S. Billups, W. McGuin, I. M. McGuin, J. F. Quillian, J. Luck.

Fulton County Sunday-School Institute.

The unqualified favor with which the "Institute" meetings, inaugurated last year, have been received by all the leading Sunday-school workers of the county, and the great good already accomplished, have determined the officers of the association to establish the "Institute" upon a permanent basis.

The best models upon which similar institutions are conducted in the great cities north and west have been carefully studied and the plans adopted, and it is believed will insure great success.

Full details of these plans will be explained by President Kimball at the next meeting, which will be held at

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On Friday night next, October 31, at 7:30 p. m. D. A. Beattie, Esq., superintendent for the occasion, will conduct the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1. Singing.
2. Prayer.
3. Singing.
4. Reading the lesson in concert.
5. Lesson taught. Lesson: "The Perfect Patterns." 1st Peter, 2d chap., 19th to 25th verses inclusive. From the "International Series" for Sunday, November 2. The lesson will be taught and illustrated upon the blackboard by J. C. Courtney, Esq., occupying 40 minutes.
6. Singing.
7. Thirty minutes will be devoted to a free discussion of the leading points in the lesson. Speeches limited to five minutes.
8. Doxology and benediction.

The officers, teachers and members of the schools in the county are cordially invited to attend. W. F. SLATON, Ch'n Ex. Com.
W. F. PARKHURST, Secretary.

They Didn't Do It.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The Hartford correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes that the Gate City Guards, while visiting Hartford, sang the old war song, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." The correspondent is mistaken, as the name of Jefferson Davis was not mentioned during the entire tour. The song he heard was one of the many convivial camp songs that are sung to the air of "John Brown's body," etc., but with entirely different words and sentiment. The correspondent states also that one of the visitors said that there are people in Atlanta who would close their doors if a northern company should come here. I am inclined to believe that the correspondent was misled again, as there is not a citizen in Atlanta who would not assist in extending a cordial greeting to any of our northern friends should they visit our city. Owing to the publication by other journals of these statements of the Hartford correspondent this correction is deemed necessary. Respectfully, E. W. HEWITT,
Member Gate City Guards.

Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
October 28, 1879.

Flint circuit	28	Brunswick circuit	8
Coweta circuit	10	Eastern circuit	23
Rome circuit	21	Northern circuit	11
Cherokee circuit	8	Atlanta circuit	47
Augusta circuit	20		
Middle circuit	4		376
Ocmulgee circuit	17		

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Graves vs. The State. Argument concluded.

No. 9. Horn vs. W. H. Parker. Illegality, from Pike. Argued. J. A. Hunt, for plaintiff in error; B. M. Turner, contra.

No. 10. Monroe, executor, vs. Southern Mutual insurance company. Assumpsit. Spalding. Argued. J. D. Stewart and John I. Hall, for plaintiff in error; R. H. Johnson, Boynton & Dismuke, contra.

No. 11. White Day vs. The State. Burglary, from Upson; and

No. 13. Slayton vs. The State. Burglary, from Upson. Argued together. J. A. Hunt and J. Y. Allen, for plaintiffs in error. F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general, by John I. Hall, contra.

Pending argument of Mr. Hunt, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

General Hood's Picture.

The picture of General Hood at the fair grounds, from a photograph which Mr. C. W. Motes enlarged and Miss Nettie Wilkinson colored, attracts much attention. It is a beautiful specimen of work, and in view of the sad orphanage of the little children of the dead general is a pathetic appeal to the people of the south. The picture of the children is just below that of their dead father, and the little ones are crowded together in their sympathetic sorrow. The coloring of the portrait of General Hood is a superb piece of work by Miss Wilkinson, and has been greatly admired. She has made Atlanta her home, and we trust will be encouraged here.

Grant at Virginia City.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., October 28.—General Grant was welcomed here to-day with a general turnout of the citizens. The procession by which he was escorted from the depot was over a mile long. In response to persistent calls, General Grant spoke briefly, thanking the citizens for his reception. He said: "It's impossible for me to make a speech on this occasion. I am not like your senators, who are in the habit of making speeches for the purpose of catching your votes. I can't talk that way."

Senators Sharon and Jones and Col. James G. Fair were called for and all addressed the people briefly, after which the crowd dispersed. A sumptuous lunch was served at 4, after which the Mexican, union and confederate veterans were received. A general reception will be held from 8 to 10 this evening, followed by a dinner. Gen. Grant will be the guest of Mr. Mackay to-morrow, and visit the mines. He will have a reception of the pioneers in the afternoon.

The Cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, October 11.—Cholera is rapidly subsiding. Over 150,000 cases have occurred since April and 85,000 deaths. The suppression is due to the unprecedented energy of the government in sanitary expenditures. The authorities claim that the epidemic would have been under control two months ago had not the European representatives opposed instead of seconding their efforts. Thousands of lives would then have been saved. The Chinese residents, who are notably uncleanly, refused to allow the authorities to visit and purify their houses, citing the German minister's action as a precedent.

Death of a Business Man.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 28.—T. C. S. Ferguson, senior member of the large tobacco manufacturing establishment of Ferguson, Lacey & Co., and president of the Lynchburg national bank, died last night. He has been for a number of years a leading business man here, and has filled numerous positions of public trust.

Still Investigating.

It is understood that in a few days special agents will be sent to this city from the treasury department and the department of justice for the purpose of investigating the federal officers at this point.

He Won't Run.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Congressman King telegraphs from St. Joseph that Colonel Gillespie, the nominee for lieutenant-governor, refuses to allow his name to be put on the republican ticket.

—For Sale—A gentle and reliable family horse, pony phaeton and harness, cheap for cash. Apply to Frank T. Ryan, 143 Jones street. 000 oct28—d2t

—Health is often impaired by the excessive use of tea or coffee. The strengthening qualities of Bromo or Cocoa are known to the student, the invalid, and to the hard worker, the world over. To secure such in its greatest purity, ask your grocer for Walter Baker & Co.'s. This house has the highest reputation for its goods, dating back to 1780.

Royal Mandate.

On the Mediterranean Sea by Cable.

THE KING'S PALACE, October 28.—TO MY MUCH LOVED SUBJECTS OF ATLANTA, GA.: Owing to the extensive inclemency of the weather and His Royal Highness's great infirmity, the procession can not take place to-night, but is postponed until some future day, to be named.

Our loyal subjects, the Mystic Owls, having given a pageant of such great success, your King feels that this announcement will cause no disappointment.

By the King himself, REX.
WARWICK, Earl of the Empire.

Would an Irredemable Currency

Be as good as gold? While there is a very large class of intelligent citizens who believe it would, we regard it our duty to all alike to say that as a cure for old sores, cuts, bruises, jams and slashes, there is nothing like Carbolic Salve. Beware of counterfeits. oct29—d&w1w

—Every lady will do well to read the advertisement of the "New Automatic," and write for particulars as there directed.

148 oct7 d2taw16t wed sat

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trade for a note given by me to Henry Irby, of Fulton county, Georgia, now deceased for ten thousand dollars. Said note dated May 7th, 1877, and due January 1, 1879, upon which is indorsed a credit of five thousand dollars and all interest due to January 1, 1879, leaving a balance of $5,000 to be due by agreement January 1, 1880, with its interest. The consideration for which said note was given has failed and I shall not pay the same. A. G. JENNINGS,
per J. B. ESTES & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
October 28, 1879. Gainesville, Ga.
000 oct29—d3t oct29 nov2 5 com col

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY
BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.
Atlanta Bonds.
125 sep7dtf head fineol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 28, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm. We quote as follows:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....¼ off | Selling.....par.

BONDS—

Georgia 48	100	Atlanta W'l'r 7s	101@102
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	101@102
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	107@108
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 8s, new	68@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	18@ 72
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City	68@ 70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	107@108
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	80@ 82	South Wes R R	101@103
Central R. R.	70@ 71	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.80½; short 4.82¾. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Evening.—Money easier at 6@7. Exchange dull and steady at $4.80½@$4.80¾. Governments quiet and steady; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 105⅝; four per cents 102⅝. State Bonds neglected.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	13⅞	Chicago & N.W.	87⅝
Erie	38¼	Preferred	102⅞
Lake Shore	101	Rock Island	147
Illinois Central	90¾	Western Union	103¾
Pittsburg	103¾		
Sub-treasury balances: Coin	$129,737,058	Currency	$13,453,176

LONDON, October 28—4:00 p. m.—Erie 40¾.
PARIS, October 28—4:15 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 25c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 28, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened weak and lower for all the future months, and a decline was reported which continued until about noon. Here the market seemed to have gained strength, and during the afternoon a considerable improvement is noticed, which closed the market firm at a small gain over yesterday's closing figures. Transactions were more spirited to-day and sales amount to 171,000 bales. New York spots are ⅛c lower, making at the close 11⅛c. Net receipts at all the ports, while not so large as on yesterday, are quite good and foot up to 41,656 bales, making for three days 118,486 bales; exports 58,999 bales; stock 196,900 bales.

Liverpool closed dull and steady with sales of 5,000 bales, of which 2,800 were American.

The local market has been quite active in the speculating line and considerable business has been done at the exchange in the way of "futures." The local spot market, owing to the decline in New York, went lower to-day and sales are not easily accomplished at prices. We quote: Good middlings 10⅝@10¾c; middlings 10¼@10⅝c; low middlings 10@10¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	244
Air Line Railroad	182
Georgia Railroad	196
Central Railroad	88
Western and Atlantic Railroad	109
West Point Railroad	369
Total	1,138
Receipts previously	32,052
Total	33,190
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	33,439

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,320
Shipments previously	25,793
Total	27,113
Stock on hand	6,326

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,138
Receipts same day last year	433
Showing an increase of	705
Receipts since September 1, 1879	33,190
Receipts same time 1878	31,659
Showing an increase of	1,531

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	27,113
Shipments for same time last year	25,490
Showing an increase of	1,623
Net receipts for three days	118,497
For corresponding days last year	49,200
Showing an increase of	69,297
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,093,206
Same time last year	907,139
Showing an increase of	186,067

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

COTTON FUTURES.

Closed firm—sales 171,000 bales.	TIME	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
9:30	10:00	...	11 5-32	11 5-16	11 9-32	11 5-16	11 11-32	11 13-32	11 15-32
11:00	11:00	11 7-32	11 11-32	11 13-32	11 15-32	11 13-32	11 17-32	11 19-32	11 21-32
12:30	11:30	11 9-32	11 13-32	11 15-32	11 17-32	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32
1:30	12:00	11 11-32	11 15-32	11 17-32	11 19-32	11 17-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 25-32
2:30	12:30	11 13-32	11 17-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 19-32	11 23-32	11 25-32	11 27-32
3:14	1:00	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	1:30	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	2:00	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	2:30	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	3:00	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	3:30	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32
	4:00	11 15-32	11 19-32	11 21-32	11 23-32	11 21-32	11 25-32	11 27-32	11 29-32

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

TIME	WHEAT. NOV.	WHEAT. DEC.	CORN. OCT.	CORN. NOV.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	C. R. SIDES. NOV.	MESS PORK. OCT.	MESS PORK. NOV.	LARD. OCT.	LARD. NOV.
9:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
10:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
10:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
11:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
11:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
12:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
12:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
1:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
1:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
2:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
2:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
3:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
3:30	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60
4:00	1 01	1 01	46	46	5 20	5 20	9 90	9 90	6 60	6 60

CHICAGO, October 28, 1879.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 28—noon—Cotton quiet and nominal; spinners holding off; middling uplands 7⅜; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 15,200; American 14,100; futures opened weak: uplands low middling clause October delivery 7⅞, 7 31-32@7 8-16; October and November delivery 6 7-32; February and March delivery 6⅝; March and April delivery 6 9-32; April and May delivery 6 11-32; May and June delivery 6⅝.

LIVERPOOL, October 28—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, October 28—3:00 p. m.—Manchester markets firm but stagnant.

LIVERPOOL, October 28—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 2,800 bales; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 13-32; June and July delivery 6 15-32.

LIVERPOOL, October 28—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6¼; July and August 6 15-32; futures dull and steady.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings uplands 11¼; middling Orleans 11⅜; sales 315 bales; net receipts 667; gross 1,317; consolidated net receipts 41,656; exports to Great Britain 5,002.

GALVESTON, October 28.—Cotton weak; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 1,515 bales; gross 1,658; sales 2,518; stock 62,547; exports to Great Britain 1,662.

NORFOLK, October 28.—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 5,732 bales; gross —; stock 31,566; sales —; exports to Great Britain 3,370; coastwise 789.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 215 bales; gross 1,350; sales 260; stock 4,527; sales to spinners 160; exports coastwise 125.

BOSTON, October 28.—Cotton dull; middling 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,703 bales; gross 3,062; sales none; stock 250.

WILMINGTON, October 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 10½; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 2,575 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 14,336.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 2,022 bales; gross 3,092; sales 469; to spinners 339; stock 4,275.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—Cotton very dull; middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 6,367 bales; gross 6,392; sales 900; stock 90,715; exports coastwise 1,494.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Cotton easy; middling 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 13,515 bales; gross —; sales 5,000; stock 174,282.

MOBILE, October 28.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 3,406 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 27,871; exports coastwise 649.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, October 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 1,860 bales; shipments —; sales 2,102.

CHARLESTON, October 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 3,948 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 53,688.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 28, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Flour—Market firm with a good business reported. We quote fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—The Chicago market continues unsettled, and fluctuations are numerous. At the close November was higher, though during the day $1.17 was reached. December's gain was 3c, but just before the close $1.19¼ was reached but not sustained. At the close the market was rather weaker. The movement of wheat continues large, and receipts to-day amount to 217,759 bushels; shipments 66,741 bushels. There is no stock now in the hands of dealers here, and our millers are paying the following prices for wheat laid down from Tennessee: Tennessee choice $1.40@$1.50; lower grades $1.30@$1.40. Corn—Is lower in the west. Chicago reports a loss of 3/4c for November. Our market is quiet and firm, with moderate movements reported for to-day. We quote the market unchanged as follows: white 76@77c; yellow 65@67c. Oats—Are scarce and firm. There is a good demand and dealers are asking 47½@50c for feed oats and 55@57c for seed. Meal—In good demand at 75c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Flour dull and weaker at last night's quotations; buyers very low. Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.10; extra $5.25@$6.50; family $6.75@$7.50; City Mills superfine $5.00@5.50; extra $6.25@6.75; family $7.00@$7.50; Rio brands $7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Southern wheat dull and lower; western dull and lower; southern red $1.30@1.37; amber $1.40@1.50; No. 1 Maryland $1.38; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.42¾@1.43; October $1.37@1.37½; November $1.37½@1.38; December $1.40½. Corn, southern quiet and steady; western lower and weaker; southern white 61@63; yellow 60. Oats dull; southern 45@47; western white 44@44; western mixed 40@44. Pennsylvania, no offerings. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$16.00.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Flour, southern, quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $5.60@$6.75; good to choice extra $6.80@$8.00. Wheat heavy, feverish and unsettled; 1@2c lower; ungraded winter red $1.32@1.41; No. 3 do. $1.30; No. 2 do. $1.41@1.42½. Corn, 1@1½c lower, and fairly active; ungraded 60¾@ No. 2 60¾@60¾; closing 60 bid; 61 asked. Oats dull and heavy at ½@1c lower at 40; No. 2 40½; do white 41@41½; No. 2 do 41@41½. Hops quiet, active and very firm; yearlings 17@18.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Flour quiet and easy; double extra fall $5.15@5.35; treble do. $5.50@$5.70; family $4.80@$5.00; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.75. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall $1.20@$1.21½ cash; $1.22 November; $1.26 December; $1.29@$1.29½ January; No. 3 do $1.14@$1.15½. Corn easier; 37 cash; 36¾@36¾ November; 36@36¼ December; all "nited States ports: 36 cash; 26@27 November; 28½@29 December.

CHICAGO, October 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened weak and lower and closed at outside prices; No. 2 red winter $1.30@1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.19¼ December; No. 3 do $1.05; rejected 88. Corn unsettled; and lower at 42¼@42⅝ cash; 42⅝@42⅞ for November; 40¾ for December; rejected 40. Oats dull and lower at 31½ cash; 31⅞ for November; 22½ for December.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Flour dull at $6.50@$7.00. Wheat dull, weak and lower at $1.22@1.23; the latter an extreme quotation. Corn dull and drooping at $1.48@$1.49; new $1.49 Oats dull at 44@47.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red and amber $1.24; white $1.27. Corn quiet; white 51; mixed 49. Oats quiet; white 36; mixed 34.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Oats easier at 40@41. Corn meal dull and lower at $2.60@2.78. Hay quiet and weak; choice $24.00

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. best; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $2.75; less than car-load $3.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl. Marble dust, car-load lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Leather—Market is firm and steady. Nothing new in the line of boot and shoe market. We quote hemlock sole, good, 27@30c; hemlock G. D. 24@25c; good white oak sole 37@40c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 37½@40c.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Paper—Market very active. We quote: Manilla paper No. 1 8¾c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4¾ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb. Second-hand bags for corn, new, 6¾@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½@ 6, 6¼.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M. less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Hides—Unchanged. Stocks and receipts light. The following prices are quoted to day: Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7@8.

ATLANTA, October 28.—Hay